

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

Double the Circulation of Any Daily Paper Published in Arizona.

VOL. IV.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1892.

NO. 106.

TAILORING.

LADIES, YOUR ATTENTION!

WOULDN'T you like to see your husbands with elegant fitting suits?
I am fitting them out every day with the nicest goods you ever saw. Neat goods for spring and summer, importations. Don't let them buy suits that will make them look deformed, but have them made and guaranteed by

THE MERCHANT TAILOR, NICHOLSON.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A Most Prominent Man's Double Existence.

SCHOOL TEACHER AND MINISTER.

Fools a Girl of Fifteen Years Into Marrying Him.

Then Turns Out to Be Not What He Seemed and She Gets a Divorce in Omaha.

Associated Press Dispatches

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—In the district court today was heard a divorce case in which there is much romance and more of a strange story of a girl's misplaced confidence, a man's success in covering his faults and leading a double existence, and of a pious bearing in the presence of his immediate relatives and a very different one in other walks of life, if the depositions offered in the case are to be believed. The case involves well-known people of Alton, Ill.

In the case in question Leopold A. Wellwood is seeking to have set aside a decree of divorce granted his wife, Edna Wellwood, about a year ago. The decree was granted on the grounds of drunkenness, failure to support and several other charges. Wellwood seeks to have the decree annulled on the grounds that the plaintiff was not a resident of Nebraska when the decree was granted.

The story is that Wellwood, who is a great big bluffing fellow, appeared as a public school teacher in Alton several years ago, and in the course of his career became acquainted with his wife, then a girl 15 years of age, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer named Dolan.

Wellwood, it is alleged, claimed to be a near relative of Hon. Edward Blake, the famous Canadian statesman, and also to number Sir John MacDonald among his intimate friends. The old folks were simply dazzled by the man's greatness, and were easily led into giving him the hand of their daughter in marriage. When the girl was but 15 years of age she was married to Wellwood and was placed in a St. Louis convent, while her parents advanced several thousand dollars towards sending their son-in-law through college at Campagna, Ill. This done, Wellwood claimed his wife. She went to him, but found it impossible to live with him. She alleges that he drank to an excess that it made it impossible for him to hold any position, and she was finally compelled to send to her mother for funds to take her home. She came to Omaha in January, 1890, and in July of that year applied for a divorce. She worked here for a book concern during that time, and is still so employed.

Last December Wellwood arrived in Omaha and commenced proceedings to have the case set aside. He was awfully shocked that he had been accused of drunkenness, and brought letters from Canadian ministers by the score telling what a real nice man he was. He was going into the ministry, and for some time was hand in glove with some well-known Omaha divines, and was going to preach at once. He didn't however. He then got a certificate to teach school, but has not found the school. He hired a force of detectives to shadow his former wife, and now the same people are shadowing him in an effort to quit the game even, at last.

SPRINGER'S CONDITION.

Improved So Much That in a Few Days He Will Be Out Again.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Representative Springer continues to improve rapidly and he expects to be on his feet again in a few days. For the first time since the serious stages of his illness he was able to-night to receive a representative of the Associated Press in his room while eating a supper. "I am getting along splendidly now," said he, "and am eating as heartily three times a day as I ever did in my life. As soon as I am able to walk around and to take care of myself well I shall go to Fort Monroe for a couple of weeks, so that I will make no attempt to resume my congressional duties for three or four weeks yet." It is expected that the tariff discussion in the house will continue for three or four weeks more, with interruptions now and then for the consideration of appropriations and other pressing bills. It is now understood that Mr. Springer will then make the closing speech on the tariff debate. He has a great deal of material collected which he expects to use in argument in the opening debate, so that no great labor will be involved in preparing for the closing argument in favor of his bills.

JONES GETS OFF EASY.

A Man Whom a Mob Wanted to Lynch for Attempted Rape Is Fined Only.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—Last November James Jones, a married man of this city and a Chicago and Alton mechanic, narrowly escaped severe treatment if not death at the hands of a mob of Alton locomotive engineers and firemen. It was alleged that he made an assault with intent to outrage Florence Huskey, the 8-year-old daughter of Wm. Huskey of this city. Mr. Huskey is grand guide of the National organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and also chairman of the grievance committee of the engineers of the

Chicago and Alton. Jones was arrested until the storm blew over. He was indicted and had his trial yesterday. Last night the jury found him guilty of assault, but the charge was ignored so that Jones will escape with a fine.

CONGER WAS CRUEL.

The Wife of a Very Prominent Indiana Politician Granted a Divorce.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 18.—A bill of divorce was today granted to the wife of Hon. Sid Conger, late superintendent of the census for Indiana, and at present superintendent of the Stock Department of the World's Fair.

Mrs. Conger charged, in her petition, that Conger was cruel to her. She alleged that Conger on two occasions struck her in the face with his fist and otherwise cruelly treated her. They were married in 1872 and have four children, the temporary custody of whom was given to Mrs. Conger, while Conger has the privilege of visiting the children at will. By the mutual agreement of the parties Mrs. Conger is to have \$1,000 alimony. It has also transpired that Conger's real estate is heavily covered with mortgages and he is otherwise embarrassed. The revelation of these facts has created a sensation in this county, where Conger is well known.

For years Conger has been prominent in politics, having served one term as sheriff and one term as member of the legislature, and is a close friend of President Harrison and Lewis T. Michener. It is generally believed that Conger has been a closer adviser of President Harrison than the Secretary of State. It will be remembered that the United States official records show that Conger only escaped indictment in December, 1888, for bribery in the election by one vote.

Many persons in Indiana feel keenly Conger's accredited shrewdness in duping them into certain peculiar land investment companies in California, which he claims were good.

A WIFE'S OBJECTION.

Her Husband, on Returning From Italy, Imports Two Additional Helpmates.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The superintendent of immigration at this port recently received a letter from Mrs. D. Angelus of 138 Mott street, setting forth her objections to a husband's importing two wives into a country where he already had one living. She went on to state that her husband, Giuseppe D. Angelus, went on a visit to his native Italy a few months ago and that she learned that he was returning on board the steamship California accompanied by the two wives, a proceeding to which she decidedly objected. The names of the women she had ascertained to be Maria Maroni and Theresa Gentile.

When the immigrants of the California landed today Colonel Weber instructed a search for the trio. The women were detected by the registry clerks, but the man managed to slip through the net. Inspector Simeoni, however, caught him on the ferryboat and took him back to the Ellis Island landing station. All three were held for examination.

A DIVE-KEEPER'S DEED.

Bob Osborne Plays Crape in a Negro Joint and Shoots One of Them.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 18.—Last night Bob Osborne, a white man who runs a low gambling dive on Front street known as the "Iron Club," Texas side, while drinking heavily, went to a colored establishment, known as the "Scampoodle" and engaged in a crap-shooting with the negroes. A dispute arose between him and one of the negroes, known as "Diamond." It appears that the white man struck the negro first with a pair of metal knuckles, after which the negro got Osborne down and gave him a terrible beating. When the latter was lying on the ground he ran his hand in his pocket and drawing a revolver, shot Diamond down. The hall attendant, the abdomen and passed through his body. It is thought that Diamond will die. Osborne escaped and has not been captured, but officers are searching for him.

Wages with a Vengeance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—C. M. Chappell, a colored man, residing in this city, has consulted a well known attorney in regard to bringing suit against J. Deibel, a well-known caterer of this city, to recover \$10,000,000, which he claims is due him under the following contract drawn on February 15:

I Charles M. Chappell, agree for work for Mr. Deibel at restaurant, 825 Chapel street, for one month (or thirty days) to be paid in cash, to pay C. M. Chappell the sum of 1 cent per day, doubling daily each amount for the time of thirty days. After that, if necessary and thought best, to make further arrangements.

[Signed] J. DEIBEL, C. M. CHAPPELL.

Mr. Chappell is very earnest and intends to press his case to the end.

Fast Living Did It.

LEADVILLE, Colo., March 18.—Quite a sensation was caused here today by the arrest of Louis Cohn, aged 22, and one of the well-known men of this city, on the charge of burglary. Taylor's drug house has been robbed several times this week, so last night a watch was put on and resulted in young Cohn being caught. He promised the clerk to return all money stolen if he would not mention the matter, but this was of no avail, and he was soon behind the bars. Fast living is supposed to be the cause of his downfall. Cohn has relatives residing in St. Louis.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

Some Interesting Facts Gleaned from Its Pages.

HOW PHOENIX WAS NAMED.

Number of Miles of Canals and Lands Thereunder.

A Magnificent Showing in Business Houses for a City of 6000 People.

The new Phoenix city directory just issued by the Benil Directory company, contains some valuable statistical matter pertaining to the coming Denver of the southwest. The compilation starts in with a preliminary remarks concerning the early habitation of the land and of ours. No record exists to show the first settlements in the fertile valley that surrounds Phoenix. That it was highly cultivated in past ages we have abundant evidence in the ruins of ancient cities and canals. DeVaca in his journal of 1529 describes what he terms the "Seven Lost Cities of Cibola," which existed in the valleys of the Salt and Gila. Prior to the time the Norsemen planted their little settlements in Iceland, men lived and had their being on the identical spot where Phoenix now stands, worshipped some deity in monster temples and their dark-skinned children made mud cakes on the banks of great irrigating canals.

The first white man to traverse the valley of the Salt, found a desolate waste of sage brush and cactus. Finally some man more wise than the rest, learned that the reddish colored soil was exceedingly rich when tilled by the magic wand of water. A little settlement was made on the Salt river about four miles east of the present city of Phoenix and within the confines of a prehistoric city. The first canal, known then as the Swilling canal, and later, when extended, as the Salt River Valley canal, was taken out in 1807, following the distinct line of a canal built many centuries ago. Jacob Swilling, Jacob Starr and brother, Byron Darrall Dappa and one or two of them built the canal. The next year C. H. Gray, John Montgomery, Capt. Hancock and a few others still living, took up their abode in the new settlement.

In November 1870, Capt. Hancock began the survey of the present city, building the first house two months later on the lot at the corner of Washington and Montezuma streets, where the Anderson block now stands. As the survey progressed and dissension began as to what the new town should be called, Darrell Dappa, a graduate of Cambridge college, England, said: "Let us call it Phoenix, for here, on the ruins of the old, a new city shall rise."

The second canal, built on the north side of the river, was the Maricopa in 1873. In 1878 fourteen miles of the Grand canal were built, and other extensions made in 1880 and 1882. The Arizona canal, the largest in the valley, was begun in '84 and completed in '87. Besides this the Farmers' canal was completed in 1892, all of them aggregating 131 miles and irrigating 125,000 acres of land. Besides these canals there are now completed 140 miles of other canals in the county drawing water from the Gila and south side of Salt river and irrigating 150,000 acres of land. New canals now building will irrigate 200,000 acres more and surveys are now completed far in the northern part of the country for reservoirs and canals which will bring in 100,000 acres more.

In glancing over the business review of the directory we find that Phoenix is well supplied with churches and secret societies. Of the former we have the Methodist Episcopal, M. E. Church, South, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and Holiness.

In secret societies we have the Masonic order, including the chapter and commandery, Odd Fellows, including encampment and patriarchs' hall; A. O. U. W., K. of P., G. A. R., S. of V., I. O. G. T. and Daughters of Rebekah.

Phoenix has the largest opera house in the southwest. Three daily and three weekly newspapers; gas, electric lights, waterworks, and a franchise was let at the last meeting of the city council for about fourteen miles of electric railways and another electric light plant.

There are three large commodious public school buildings. One business college and Indian school costing \$28,000. A public library and territorial insane asylum.

We have two public parks or plazas; an active building and loan association, twenty-two incorporated companies, six banks and 153 graded streets.

In the business lines there are 4 abstract companies; 10 insurance agents; 5 agricultural establishments; 2 sawyers; 5 bakers and confectioners; 8 barber shops; 3 bath houses; 13 blacksmiths; 8 book-sellers and stationers; 14 boot and shoe stores; 6 shoe shops; 12 repositories; 3 builders' supplies; 3 bus and transfer lines; 1 cigar factory; 7 cigar stores; 7 clothing houses; 5 crockery and glassware stores; 2 dentists; 2 dairies; 3 jewelry stores; 4 drug stores; 3 furniture stores; 12 general stores; 20 groceries; 4 gun stores; 7 harness makers; 7 milliners; 2 music teachers; 4 nurseries; 3 photographers; 2 physicians; 2 planing mills; 3 daily and weekly newspapers; 3 sewing machine agencies; 15 livery stables; 3 undertakers; 3 stenographers; 5 wagon makers; 3 wineries; 1 cheese factory; 1 stock yard.

The entire directory is filled with interesting information and should be had in every home.

DEATH OF A MISER.

Twelve Hundred Dollars in Cash and \$60,000 Worth of Papers in His Room.

LYNN, Mass., March 18.—Elijah J. Howard, a machinist, who has a place of business on Monroe street, was found dead in his room at 15 Whittier street this afternoon, death being due to natural causes. A search of his room, in which he had lived for twenty years,

paying \$1.25 per week rent, revealed \$1,200 in cash and bank books, mortgages and securities aggregating in value nearly \$60,000. The room was uncarpeted.

GAMBLING BILL SETTLED.

Judge Gooding Holds That Gambling Bills Are Not Collectable.

In the case of Benbrook vs. McCarthy before the district yesterday judgment was given against the defendant to the amount of \$20 and costs. The case possesses more than passing interest in that it practically settles several like matters which will come up before the court. McCarthy had been gambling and lost heavily. He gave toward the last checks on the Western Investment Bank to the amount of about \$300. The next morning he drew out, or his wife did, all the money deposited there in his name and when the checks were sent in by Benbrook, they were not honored. The latter at once commenced suit to recover the face value of the checks.

In the decision Judge Gooding held that a gambling debt was not a valid one and could not be the subject of a claim set forth by Benbrook's attorneys that they paid a license and were legally recognized, was answered by the statement that the payment of a license only protects them from criminal prosecution.

It would seem that this would virtually knock out one or two other cases of a similar character now in court. Checks have shrunk also and will be accepted with considerable hesitancy in the future.

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

Mr. Samuel Fleishman Delights a Few Friends Last Night.

Maurice Fleishman is the proudest man in town. The arrival of his brother Mr. Samuel Fleishman, the distinguished pianist and composer, being the cause of it.

Mr. Fleishman regaled a number of visitors yesterday, at the Goldman mansion, with a series of music never heard before in Phoenix. The writer had the good fortune to listen to several fine and difficult pieces, and among them, Chopin's "Revolution" and one of Moszkowski's compositions.

Everything in the rendition of those pieces denoted the artist's hand. The touch, expression, flexibility of fingering and modulation.

The tremulous and plaintive pathos in the adagio of Chopin's music, succeeded by the brilliant finale vivace, makes one's cheeks glow with rapture.

Prof. Fleishman reproduced the very thoughts of the composer, by the observation of the finest points of intonation and the beautiful transition, representing at times the doleful sounds of grief; at another, the roaring of a torrent; softly rising, then crescendo as though in lyrical wrath.

Really, "The music of music slumbers in the shell, Till waked and kindled by the master's spell; And feeling hearts, touch them rightly, pour forth the music of the soul."

It is seldom that Phoenixians have been favored with an artist that can perform so nicely and brilliantly the high classics in music, that this gifted artist will be induced to give a public entertainment for the benefit of the lovers of the divine art. Mr. Fleishman's music enraptures one and upon leaving him one feels inspired to say like the poet:

"The music in my heart I bore Long after it was heard no more."

A. REDEWELL.

For one week we offer at 50 cents on the dollar our entire stock of fine Oxford ties, boots and shoes; also all dress goods, silks and velvets. Give us a call and inspect bargains.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

BAKING POWDER

In the New York Legislature.

The following, taken from "The Oil, Pains and Drugs Reporter," refers to a new bill just introduced in the legislature of New York State:

"The last development in the baking powder war, is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of this State, requiring all packages of baking powder to contain ammonium to be branded with a statement of that fact in large type on the label."

Now while the ammonia contention is on why cannot the law give the public the benefit of the doubt? Wholly unprejudiced people are certainly not willing to be dosed with the substance acknowledged as a poison, simply because scientists, some of whom are not even physiologists, disagree as to its potency."

A similar bill was introduced last April but it is shrewdly surmised that the influence of interested parties prevented its passage. The provisions of the present bill are so just that it probably will soon become a law.

This will be welcome news to the manufacturers of pure cream of Tartar baking powders, the most prominent of whom is the Price Baking Powder Co. of Chicago and St. Louis, makers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, who have always made a strictly pure Cream of Tartar powder, notwithstanding the temptations of adulteration suggested by the enormous profits realized by a large New York concern which uses ammonia, and advertises its powder as strictly pure, by means of garbled official reports and certificates signed by its own employees, dubbed professor, doctor or government chemist, as fancy may dictate.

A bill compelling alum powders to be conspicuously labelled as such, already exists in Minnesota and it is to be hoped in the interest of the consumer that similar laws will soon be enacted in other states, for ammonia as well as alum.

The following powders known to contain either ammonia or alum or both, will be affected by the proposed legislation:

Royal, Pearl, Calumet, Chicago Yeast, Forest City, One Spoon (Taylor's) Bon Bon, Kenton, Echo, Snow Puff, Univalued, Yarnall's One Spoon, Shepard's Economical, Crown, Glymax, Hercules, Monarch, New Era, Snow Ball.

In everybody's mouth. What? The Capitol paint shop.

Oh! My Eyes.

Well, stop trying to see through that scratched up pair of glasses you have outgrown, and get a new pair properly fitted at Vantilburg & Dautson's and your eyes will be all right.

MORE OF CANAIGRE.

Some Valuable Information From Dona Ana County.

THOROUGH CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Showing the Valuable Medical and Tannin Properties

Which This Weed Contains—The Canaigre Will Open a Valuable Industry.

Mr. Tom Greenhaw who for some time has interested himself in the tannin root hands us the following for publication. It comes from Dona Ana county, New Mexico, and will prove of much interest and value to those who are making the tannin root a study.

On the great table-lands of Dona Ana county, and in the innumerable canons leading from the table lands to river bottoms, there grows spontaneously and in profusion a plant known as the "canaigre." The top has some resemblance to the beet top, the root resembles a sweet potato, is from eight to eighteen inches long; each plant has from three to six pounds of a root. This root contains 23-45 per cent of rheo-tannic acid, and is very valuable for its tannin. The commissioner of agriculture in his report for 1878, speaking of this plant, says:

The examination of the canaigre for tannin shows the existence of a very abundant source of this important material, and gives reason for the belief that the latter at least may soon afford a cheap supply to the arts. Thus far only a preliminary examination has been made, but the investigation is being continued, and will, it is hoped, have reached definite conclusions before the publication of the annual report, of which this will be a part. The importance of a new and cheap source from which tannin may readily be attained can scarcely be overestimated, and the most diligent prosecution of this search in various directions will be continued until success is assured. The amount of bark and other substances valued for their tannin, reaches many millions of dollars yearly, and if the canaigre root answers our expectations, the world's supply may be easily grown by our own people.

Subsequently an analysis of the canaigre root was made by the chemist of the bureau of agriculture with the following result:

The roots are from four to six or eight inches long by about one inch in diameter, deeply corrugated, of a dark brown color externally, a deep red brown color internally, and of a peculiar odor like nutmeg. In fine powder it is of a light red brown color.

The fresh roots received from the same locality were smooth in outline, and much resembled sweet potatoes in form, but were dark brown in color. In transverse sections they were of a bright lemon-yellow, which rapidly changed to red brown by exposure to the air. They lost water very rapidly, becoming shriveled like the roots previously received.

Both the fresh and the dry roots have a very astringent taste.

In the fresh root, containing 68.7 per cent of moisture, the tannin equaled 8.51 per cent, or 26.62 per cent when calculated to water free substance.

The air dry roots, containing 11.17 per cent of moisture, contain 23.45 per cent of tannic acid, equivalent to 26.30 per cent of tannin in strictly dry root. From the close agreement in the tannin estimations in the fresh and dry roots it would seem as if the tannin was not affected by long keeping.

The tannic acid is of the variety known as the rheo-tannic acid and is identical with that existing in rhubarb. In many respects canaigre root resembles rhubarb, and the following analysis has been made with a view to determine if possible the value of the canaigre root, either as a tanning material or as a medicinal substance.

The following are the percentages extracted by solvents from the air dry root, which contained 11.17 per cent of moisture.

Gold water, 41.48
Alcohol, 55 per cent, 43.19
Petroleum ether, 20.00
Chloroform, 20.00
Carbon disulphide, 26.00
Ether extracts vary in amounts according to the time it is allowed to act. It will be observed that petroleum ether, chloroform, and carbon disulphide extract nearly the same amounts. The extract thus obtained was a yellow, soft-solid substance, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, carbon disulphide and chloroform; insoluble in water. Its solutions have a faintly acid reaction. It is soluble in greater part in alkaline liquids, with a beautiful pink to carmine color. Its faintly alkaline ammoniacal solution precipitates acetate of lead pink, and reduces potassium permanganate in the cold, and apparently reduces silver nitrate. This substance has been called yellow resin in this analysis, although it may contain traces of oil, chrysophanic acid and emodin (quar, jourch, sec. x. 300). Alcohol extracts the above yellow resin and a red brown substance in some particulars resembling the erythrotoxin of Schlossberger and Dopping (ann. ch. pharm. 1, 219.)

This substance when dried is a brittle, red-brown solid, not fusible on the water bath, soluble in alcohol and diluted alcohol, insoluble in water, and nearly insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzene, petroleum ether, carbon disulphide. With alkaline hydrates it dissolves to a beautiful purplish-red solution, excess of acid re-precipitates the substance. Alcohol also extracts the rheo-tannic acid already mentioned, together with some sugar, and a red substance soluble in water.

Water extracts this red coloring matter, a brownish coloring matter insoluble in alcohol, ether &c. together with gum, pectin and sugar.

Dilute potassium hydrate, used after the substance has been thoroughly extracted by alcohol and water, was colored a dark purplish red. When acidified the solution precipitated flocks of a deep red-brown substance, much resembling the red substance extracted by

alcohol, but differing from it being insoluble in alcohol.

In all these particulars this substance exactly corresponds with aporetin, and accordingly it has been so designated in this analysis.

The root contained considerable starch, the starch grains were medium sized, round and ovate. The starch was converted into glucose by dilute sulphuric acid, and estimated from the glucose formed.

Aluminoids were calculated from the total nitrogen, by combustion with soda lime.

Cellulose was determined by the residue after the extraction of all the above named substances.

Moisture was determined by loss of weight at 110 degrees to 120 degrees C. ash, by simple combustion.

The figures given are for ash free substances, and direct estimations are made in every case, except for sugar and "red substance soluble in water." Oxalic and malic acids were not estimated.

Yellow resin—soluble in alcohol..... trace
Sugar..... 10.44
Red substance " water..... 10.44
Rheo-tannic acid..... 23.45
Rhubarb, brown color, soluble in water..... 4.41
Aporetin..... 4.78
Starch..... 15.00
Cellulose..... 4.52
Ash..... 4.38
Moisture..... 11.17

Whether this root is valuable either for tanning purposes or for medicinal use must be determined by actual experimentation.

The result of the analysis fails to show the presence of any substance that would prove injurious to leather, and the large proportion of tannic acid is certainly a favorable indication. In many particulars this root resembles rhubarb, and it seems probable that it may be used to advantage in place of rhubarb, where a more stringent medicine is needed.

The rapid change of the fresh root from yellow to brown may be due to the change of yellow resin into the less soluble red brown substance. The result of a long experience in the use of canaigre for tanning purposes by our native tanners has been to remove all doubt as to the great value of this root in the manufacture of leather. That it contains nothing injurious to the leather has been demonstrated by long use. Its great abundance, the facility with which it can be gathered, and its value as a "new and cheap source from which a tannin may be readily obtained," will all contribute to make its gathering, shipment and perhaps its culture, a new and important industry in Dona Ana county.

Have you had an invitation to tea? If not, get one at drug store.

ENCOURAGE SUGAR.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS TO RAISE A PROFITABLE CROP.

Col. Poston Gives Some Valuable and Interesting Facts On a Coming Industry.

The subject of encouraging the production of domestic sugar was elaborately discussed in the last congress and that eminent body decided to offer a bounty of two cents a pound upon all sugar produced in the United States. It will be some time before even a Democratic congress will dare to strike a blow at the farmers by repealing the sugar bounty.

The last legislature of Arizona passed an act exempting all companies organized in Arizona within twelve months for the purpose of manufacturing sugar in Arizona from taxation for two years. The Arizona Sugar company has filed articles of incorporation according to law to secure this advantage (the time has expired).

All machinery for manufacturing sugar can be imported free of duty into the United States until the first day of July 1892. Afterwards a duty of 45 per cent.

The United States have been sending abroad considerably over a hundred million of dollars per annum to pay for sugar which we can just as well, and a great deal better, produce at home. The consumption of sugar per capita average about fifty pounds per annum, and according to all science and experience Arizona has soil, sun and climate admirably adapted to the growth of sugar cane, sorghum and sugar beets; yet we import sugar, candy and molasses!

The newspapers have, during the past year, with great liberality, set forth the advantages of cultivating sugar beets and manufacturing domestic sugar in Arizona, and an agent of the manufacturers of machinery in Europe has offered to establish the plant on commission—no plant no pay.

The utmost amount of money that has been contributed to the promotion of the enterprise in Phoenix up to this time is five dollars (Goldman & Co.) By the terms of the charter farmers can subscribe to the stock of the "Arizona Sugar Company" and pay in sugar beets, or cash in annual installments for five years; and the shares are placed at ten dollars so that everybody who feels inclined can participate in the benefits and profits. If there were no other benefit but the two cents a pound the government is bound to pay the security would be ample.

Nobody has any interest in the company up to the present time, except Goldman & Co.—half a share, five dollars—and the enterprise is left submitted to the public for the public benefit.

CHARLES D. POSTON.
P. S.—No other solicitation will be made. C. D. P.

Moki herb tea is the greatest known preventive of prickly heat. Now is the time to take it. For sale at drug store.

The public seems to fully appreciate the liberal spirit displayed by the firm of Dillon & Kennealy in their handsome presents which they are giving away to their patrons if we can judge from their crowded store.

Eleven cases of new spring clothing will be slaughtered in our closing sale commencing Saturday next.

The Irvine Co.

Leaders in books, stationery, toys and notions.

THE REPUBLICAN PIANO.

The Handsomest Instrument Made for \$800.

HOW THE PIANO CAN BE HAD.

Cut the Ballot Out of the Paper Each Morning

And Hand it Into the Office Before Saturday Next Each Week to Appear Sunday Morning.

The piano contest is now in the thousands, but the interest remains unabated.